Ivory Coast Cultural Notes

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ former capital; diplomatic & economic center of the country; grew rapidly after the Vridi Canal was built in 1950, connecting the city to the lagoon & created a protected, deep-water port

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ administrative capital since 1983

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ located in northern Côte d’Ivoire ; main city of Sénoufo; this region is surrounded by artisan villages known for their weavers, blacksmiths, potters, woodcarvers, & painters of tapestry & cloth.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest ethnic group; migrated from Ghana over 200 years ago; known as excellent goldsmiths & weavers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also originated in Ghana & settled primarily in eastern Côte d’Ivoire

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settled in south-western forest region more than 1,000 years ago; known for their masks.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settled in northern part of the country in the 16th century; known for their elaborate statues & masks

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originally from what is now Guinea & Mali; live in northern Côte d’Ivoire; famous for their rich musical heritage & pottery

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got its name from the ivory trade which has since been banned; the southern half has a tropical climate with humidity & rainfall; the northern half is savannah which tends to be hotter & drier.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the market language

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tapestry or painted cloth pictures & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ painted canvas or cloth are made in the villages of Fakaha & Katia; generally pieces of canvas, burlap, or gunnysack with images of black or brown animals & other patterns painted on them; paints are made from mixing dyes from millet

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swinging bridges made of tough, slender vines (liane), rope & several thin branches. They are considered sacred & must not be touched by the soles of shoes, the bridges must be crossed barefoot. They are destroyed every year by torrential rains, they are rebuilt by the local villagers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harvest ritual observed by Agni & the Abron, who belong to the Akan ethnic group

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ celebration of various generations throughout the country. The Adioukrou hold this festival just before the children return to school.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ held in Man every November; more than 100 masks from nearby villages. Throughout West Africa, it is believed that masks appease the ancestors & minor deities who are intermediaries between people & God. They are also thought to ward off evil.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ highest point in Ivory Coast 1218 meters. From this point, one can see neighboring Guinea.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live primarily in western Ivory Coast in & around city of Man; admired for their acrobatic dancing; ceremonial masks often feature plumes, shells, & even in tin cans, can be seen in museums all over the world.